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JUN 27 1950

# Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

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L A T E   N E W S

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## WHEAT COUNCIL SESSION ENDS

The International Wheat Council ended its last session of the current crop year at London on June 20.

Principal actions taken at this session include:

(1) Disapproval of the Japanese application for accession to the International Wheat Agreement. Favorable action on this application was blocked mainly by inability of the United Kingdom to accept the accession of Japan on unconditional terms. In other words, the United Kingdom position was based on a condition whereby the access of Japan to non-dollar sources of wheat under the Agreement would have been limited. Two-thirds of the votes cast by importing and exporting countries, voting separately, are required for approval under Article XXI (Accession) of the Agreement. The Japanese application was supported by all of the exporting countries, but a two-thirds majority of importing countries was lacking.

(2) The application of Indonesia for accession to the Agreement was approved, effective at the beginning of the 1950-51 year, with an annual import quota of 75,000 metric tons. Since Indonesia is now an independent Republic, this represents transfer of an equal quantity of wheat formerly earmarked for Indonesia under the annual quota for the Netherlands.

(3) The accession of Spain to the Agreement was approved by the Council on unconditional terms. An annual quota of 100,000 tons, effective at the beginning of the 1950-51 year was established.

(4) The accession of Honduras to the Agreement was approved in principle with an annual quota of approximately 10,000 tons - the exact amount to be approved later by the Executive Committee after clarification of the Honduran application.

(Late News Continued on Page 677)

## FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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## UNITED STATES - CANADIAN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The movement of agricultural products from the United States into Canada and from Canada into the United States has long constituted an item of substantial importance in the trade relations between the 2 countries. Since the end of the war, both the volume and value of the trade between the 2 countries has been far in excess of the prewar level. This is true not only with respect to agricultural but with respect to nonagricultural products as well.

Compared with the 5-year period 1935-39, which may be taken as representative of the prewar level of normal trade between the 2 countries, United States exports of agricultural products to Canada in 1949 show an increase on a value basis of 232 percent. Correspondingly, United States imports of agricultural products from Canada in 1949 show an increase of 293 percent. Between the same 2 periods, United States exports of nonagricultural products to Canada show an increase of 373 percent while United States imports of Canadian nonagricultural products increased by 374 percent.

Canada provides a market for a long list of United States agricultural products. Among the most important of these, both from a quantitative and value basis, are lard, hides and skins, cotton, citrus fruit, fresh grapes, prunes and raisins, fruit juices, corn, wheat, oats, rice, oilcake and meal and other feedstuffs, nuts, soybeans, cottonseed oil, field and garden seeds, onions, potatoes and tomatoes. During 1949, total United States exports of agricultural products to Canada were valued at \$209,000,000 compared with the prewar (1935-39) average of \$63,000,000. Farm products constituted 11 percent by value of the total exports to Canada during 1949 compared with the prewar average of 15 percent.

The United States market in turn, offers an outlet for substantial quantities of Canadian farm products. Quantitatively, as well as on a value basis, the most important Canadian agricultural products sent to the United States in recent years include live cattle, live poultry, fresh beef, eggs, cheese, sausage casings, hides and skins, wool, barley and barley malt, rye, wheat for milling in bond, bran shorts and other feeds and fodders, certified seed potatoes, berries, maple sugar, alfalfa and clover seed, and crude drugs of animal origin. During 1949, total United States imports of agricultural products from Canada were valued at \$247,000,000 compared with the prewar (1935-39) average of \$63,000,000. Farm products constituted 16 percent of the United States imports from Canada in 1949 compared with the prewar average of 19 percent.

On balance, total United States exports of all commodities to Canada during 1949, including both agricultural and nonagricultural products, exceeded the value of our imports from that country by more than \$378,000,000. In prewar years (1935-39), average United States exports to Canada exceeded the value of imports from that country by only \$89,000,000 annually. With respect to agricultural products, United States imports from Canada exceeded exports by approximately \$38,000,000 in 1949. In the prewar period, the value of the United States agricultural exports to Canada was virtually the same as the value of our agricultural imports from that country.

United States exports (domestic) of agricultural products to  
Canada, average 1935-1939, annual 1947-1949

Commodity or commodity group	Unit	Year ended December 31			
		QUANTITY			
		Average	Preliminary		
			1947	1948	1949
		1935-39	(Thousands)		
Beef and veal <u>1/</u> .....	Lb.	104:	581:	48:	1,169
Pork <u>1/</u> .....	Lb.	8,405:	5,233:	2,023:	3,218
Sausage casings <u>2/</u> .....	Lb.	628:	947:	822:	125
Lard, including neutral .....	Lb.	2,008:	13,927:	60:	14,870
Hides and skins <u>3/</u> .....	Pcs.	<u>4/</u> 12,109:	1,297:	960:	1,503
Cotton, Upland (480 lb.) <u>5/</u> ..	Bale	271:	260:	171:	308
Fruits and preparations -					
Grapefruit, fresh .....	Lb.	48,111:	126,288:	139,635:	102,234
Lemons, fresh .....	Lb.	25,298:	34,933:	8,018:	7,918
Oranges, fresh .....	Lb.	224,618:	452,655:	365,476:	300,298
Berries, fresh .....	Lb.	6,937:	5,437:	79:	3,674
Grapes, fresh .....	Lb.	26,340:	47,562:	41,344:	60,804
Pears, fresh .....	Lb.	20,753:	20,882:	0:	5,200
Prunes, dried .....	Lb.	18,159:	15,902:	13,272:	12,577
Raisins .....	Lb.	6,983:	32,541:	20,583:	12,340
Fruit juices .....	Gal.	<u>6/</u> 1,150:	10,352:	8,581:	9,630
Other fruits and preparations		<u>7/</u>	<u>7/</u>	<u>7/</u>	<u>7/</u>
Grains and preparations -					
Corn .....	Bu.	15,055:	8,048:	10,431:	<u>8/</u> 16,918
Oats .....	Bu.	2,955:	<u>9/</u>	352:	836
Rice, paddy .....	Lb.	7,937:	65,409:	48,234:	74,427
Rice, milled .....	Lb.	7,347:	4,209:	501:	2,090
Wheat, grain .....	Bu.	2,780:	811:	663:	<u>10/</u> 6,240
Other grains and preparations		<u>7/</u>	<u>7/</u>	<u>7/</u>	<u>7/</u>
Oilcake and meal .....	Ton	16:	41:	2:	22
Other feeds and fodders .....		<u>7/</u>	<u>7/</u>	<u>7/</u>	<u>7/</u>
Nuts .....	Lb.	3,004:	54,315:	73,323:	38,213
Soybeans .....	Lb.	<u>11/</u> 71,814:	78,225:	92,946:	146,208
Cottonseed oil .....	Lb.	1,416:	94:	2,430:	68,714
Coconut oil .....	Lb.	6,477:	5,930:	6,229:	4,638
Seeds, field and garden .....	Lb.	3,849:	5,745:	6,452:	7,903
Coffee, extracts, etc. ....	Lb.	582:	912:	261:	323
Bright flue-cured tobacco .....	Lb.	4,168:	39:	145:	70
Broomcorn .....	Ton	2:	1:	1:	2
Onions .....	Lb.	7,393:	24,038:	4,810:	20,122
Potatoes, white .....	Lb.	22,708:	38,497:	20,741:	33,238
Tomatoes, fresh .....	Lb.	<u>6/</u> 17,989:	42,878:	7,594:	47,850
Other vegetables and preparations		<u>7/</u>	<u>7/</u>	<u>7/</u>	<u>7/</u>

Continued -



United States exports (domestic) of agricultural products to  
Canada, average 1935-1939, annual 1947-1949-Continued

Commodity or commodity group	:	:	Year ended December 31			
			VALUE			
			Average	Preliminary		
			1935-39	1947	1948	1949
				(1,000 dollars)		
Beef and veal 1/	:	:	9:	107:	15:	229
Pork 1/	:	:	969:	1,031:	400:	417
Sausage casings 2/	:	:	226:	1,373:	1,238:	95
Lard, incl. neutral	:	:	202:	2,569:	11:	1,714
Hides and skins 3/	:	:	1,444:	7,938:	4,423:	9,396
Cotton, Upland (480 lb.) 5/	:	:	15,424:	42,663:	28,586:	47,685
Fruits and preparations -	:	:	:	:	:	:
Grapefruit, fresh	:	:	1,117:	3,190:	2,730:	3,818
Lemons, fresh	:	:	1,213:	2,414:	490:	681
Oranges, fresh	:	:	6,426:	17,646:	13,314:	14,665
Berries, fresh	:	:	584:	1,210:	11:	453
Grapes, fresh	:	:	887:	3,816:	3,014:	3,983
Pears, fresh	:	:	511:	1,585:	0:	460
Prunes, dried	:	:	733:	2,565:	1,643:	1,659
Raisins	:	:	365:	3,648:	2,440:	1,482
Fruit juices	:	:	6/ 556:	5,420:	4,403:	6,954
Other fruits and preparations	:	:	2,180:	10,826:	1,289:	2,786
Grains and preparations -	:	:	:	:	:	:
Corn	:	:	8,852:	15,982:	18,996:	8/ 22,432
Oats	:	:	961:	1:	278:	586
Rice, paddy	:	:	129:	3,942:	2,731:	3,626
Rice, milled	:	:	234:	416:	73:	241
Wheat, grain	:	:	2,657:	2,463:	1,674:	10/ 13,488
Other grains and preparations	:	:	2,144:	8,486:	1,308:	4,483
Oilcake and meal	:	:	375:	3,330:	149:	1,774
Other feeds and fodders	:	:	499:	1,741:	981:	918
Nuts	:	:	517:	9,382:	12,924:	7,703
Soybeans	:	:	11/ 1,350:	4,552:	4,886:	6,000
Cottonseed oil	:	:	95:	26:	479:	8,742
Coconut oil	:	:	293:	1,427:	1,695:	822
Seeds, field and garden	:	:	400:	1,505:	1,418:	2,241
Coffee, extracts, etc.	:	:	334:	686:	143:	84
Bright flue-cured tobacco	:	:	1,103:	24:	74:	34
Broomcorn	:	:	224:	414:	492:	546
Onions	:	:	128:	713:	188:	705
Potatoes, white	:	:	333:	1,202:	377:	891
Tomatoes, fresh	:	:	6/ 606:	3,446:	613:	3,524
Other vegetables and preparations	:	:	3,590:	18,855:	6,551:	10,896
Total above	:	:	57,670:	186,594:	120,037:	186,213
Other agricultural products..	:	:	5,253:	30,239:	22,638:	22,842
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ...	:	:	62,923:	216,833:	142,675:	209,055
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	:	:	418,079:	2,012,820:	1,858,467:	1,888,285

1/ Product weight. 2/ Prior to 1949, includes synthetic casings.

3/ Beginning 1939, excludes the quantities of "other hides and skins" which are reported in value only. 4/ Reported in pounds. 5/ Prior to October 1948, bales of 500 pounds each. 6/ Four-year average. 7/ Reported in value only.

8/ Includes 2,000 bushels, valued at \$3,000 shipped by C.C.C. to Canada for storage.

9/ Less than 500. 10/ Includes 6,000 bushels, valued at \$13,000 shipped by C.C.C. to Canada for storage. 11/ Three-year average.

United States imports (for consumption) of agricultural products  
from Canada, average 1935-1939, annual 1947-1949

Commodity or commodity group	Unit	Year ended December 31			
		QUANTITY			
		Average	Preliminary		
			1947	1948	1949
		1935-39	(Thousands)		
Cattle, live (free & dutiable).	No.	220	83	462	433
Horses (except for slaughter)..	No.	9	4	2	2
Chickens, ducks, geese, & guineas, live .....	Lb.	1,317	12,327	27,282	12,882
Beef and veal, fresh.....	Lb.	1,717	29	71,634	74,534
Pork, fresh .....	Lb.	7,225	31	293	366
Hams, shoulders and bacon .....	Lb.	1,113	154	216	239
Chicken eggs, in shell .....	Doz.	22	527	1,399	3,250
Cheese .....	Lb.	5,048	121	130	1,896
Sausage casings .....	Lb.	2,655	4,453	6,489	5,425
Hides and skins 1/ .....	Lb.	31,866	7,401	48,051	19,590
Wool & mohair unmanufactured ..	Lb.	3,023	2,206	2,735	2,524
Barley .....	Bu.	4,510	130	6,849	12,451
Barley malt .....	Lb.	64,527	5,993	16,365	86,924
Corn .....	Bu.	2,210	83	56	50
Rye .....	Bu.	604	818	2,040	12,190
Wheat -					
For milling in bond .....	Bu.	9,600	217	0	7,590
Unfit for human consumption	Bu.	3,767	48	77	71
Other wheat .....	Bu.	11,404	22	24	2/ 1,391
Other grains and preparations..		3/	3/	3/	3/
Bran shorts, etc. of wheat .....	Ton	235	36	38	92
Flaxseed screenings .....	Lb.	1,960	18,626	49,090	49,400
Other feeds and fodders .....		3/	3/	3/	3/
Potatoes, white -					
Certified seed .....	Lb.	43,861	146,053	245,880	437,194
Other potatoes .....	Lb.	14,471	169,435	124,658	136,522
Turnips and rutabagas .....	Lb.	116,356	152,910	127,206	114,805
Other vegetables and prep. ....		3/	3/	3/	3/
Berries, natural or in brine ..	Lb.	3,760	11,294	17,116	26,844
Other fruit and preparations ..		3/	3/	3/	3/
Maple sugar .....	Lb.	5,549	4,064	6,239	7,086
Flaxseed .....	Bu.	127	38	546	120
Alfalfa seed .....	Lb.	1,677	3,778	16,516	11,405
Clover seed .....	Lb.	7,145	9,950	31,040	32,170
Crude drugs of animal origin ..	Lb.	417	9,464	1,781	700
Linseed oil .....	Lb.	12	5,813	2,966	39

Continued -



United States imports (for consumption) of agricultural products  
from Canada, average 1935-1939, annual 1947-1949 - Continued

Commodity or commodity group	:	:	Year ended December 31			
			VALUE			
			Average :	Preliminary		
				1947	1948	1949
			1935-39			
				1,000 dollars		
Cattle, live (free & dutiable) ..	:	:	10,513	13,921	73,021	60,147
Horses(except for slaughter) ..	:	:	1,089	392	318	246
Chickens, ducks, geese, & guineas, live .....	:	:	216	3,348	8,510	3,956
Beef and veal, fresh .....	:	:	187	8	22,494	20,381
Pork, fresh .....	:	:	1,099	7	37	22
Hams, shoulders and bacon .....	:	:	318	16	50	166
Chicken eggs, in shell .....	:	:	5	322	853	1,808
Cheese .....	:	:	134	52	55	721
Sausage casings .....	:	:	463	1,137	1,724	1,510
Hides and skins .....	:	:	2,779	1,246	10,393	4,726
Wool and mohair, unmanufactured ..	:	:	717	753	1,186	858
Barley .....	:	:	3,873	329	10,363	18,602
Barley malt .....	:	:	1,771	360	1,159	4,372
Corn .....	:	:	1,579	349	321	323
Rye .....	:	:	405	2,055	3,363	16,470
Wheat -	:	:				
For milling in bond .....	:	:	7,887	335	0	15,951
Unfit for human consumption..	:	:	2,597	28	28	103
Other wheat .....	:	:	10,839	51	85	2/ 3,048
Other grains and preparations..	:	:	847	1,016	11,073	13,868
Bran shorts, etc. of wheat ....	:	:	4,948	1,839	2,370	4,704
Flaxseed screenings .....	:	:	10	438	830	253
Other feeds and fodders .....	:	:	1,834	8,448	10,757	7,149
Potatoes, white -	:	:				
Certified seed .....	:	:	686	3,552	6,286	10,372
Other potatoes .....	:	:	228	3,902	2,844	2,521
Turnips and rutabagas .....	:	:	796	2,508	2,536	2,076
Other vegetables and prep. ....	:	:	139	732	1,016	1,901
Berries, natural or in brine ..	:	:	250	1,804	3,051	3,739
Other fruit and preparations ..	:	:	252	4,109	5,148	5,122
Maple sugar .....	:	:	866	1,675	2,614	3,032
Flaxseed .....	:	:	194	266	3,288	656
Alfalfa seed .....	:	:	363	1,596	7,050	5,337
Clover seed .....	:	:	536	1,099	6,244	6,168
Crude drugs of animal origin ..	:	:	111	2,406	898	761
Linseed oil .....	:	:	2	1,378	796	9
Total above .....	:	:	59,133	61,477	200,761	221,078
Other agricultural products	:	:	3,614	11,515	26,146	25,670
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ...	:	:	62,747	72,992	226,907	246,748
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	:	:	329,424	1,091,546	1,546,386	1,509,925

1/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins", reported in pieces only.

2/ Includes 17,000 bushels, valued at \$40,000 returned to United States from storage in Canada by C.C.C.

3/ Reported in value only.

## WORLD CITRUS PRODUCTION DOWN 3 PERCENT

World citrus production for 1949, estimated at 332.0 million boxes, is 3 percent below the 1948 crop of 341.8 million but 21 percent higher than the prewar (1935-39) average of 274.0 million boxes. The aggregate total for 1949 consists of oranges (including tangerines), 265.6 million (80 percent); grapefruit, 40.4 million (12 percent); lemons, 22.8 million (7 percent) and limes, 3.2 million boxes (1 percent).

Oranges-

Orange production for 1949 in North America, estimated at 124.4 million boxes, is 4 percent above the 1948 crop of 119.9 million and 67 percent above the prewar average of 74.6 million. In the United States, the largest producer in this area, production is placed at 102.2 million boxes, 3 percent more than was produced in 1948 and 9 percent more than average. The tangerine crop of 5 million boxes shows an increase of 14 percent over last season's crop of 4.4 million.

European production of 33.2 million boxes is 13 percent below the 1948 crop of 38.1 million and 11 percent below the prewar average of 37.4 million. The 1949 crop in Greece would have been much larger than the estimated 2.2 million boxes had not a freeze occurred the latter half of January. Italy's crop of 9.8 million boxes is 24 percent below the 12.9 million produced during the preceding season and 16 percent lower than the prewar average of 11.7 million. Blossoms were damaged during the March frost and the current crop was greatly reduced. Spain has an indicated crop of 21.0 million boxes, compared with 22.8 million for 1948 and 24.2 million prewar. Reduction in this crop is due to cool weather in the spring of 1949.

Production in Asia, estimated at 18.5 million boxes, is 12 percent below the 1948 crop of 21.0 million and 35 percent below the prewar crop of 28.7 million. Iran has an estimated crop of 1.3 million boxes, 34 percent below the 1948 crop of 1.9 million but better than twice the prewar crop of half a million boxes. During the severe winter of 1948-49 around 30 percent of the citrus trees in the Caspian littoral, the chief citrus-producing region, were killed by cold weather and production was reduced on the trees which survived. Lower crops in Palestine (Israel) are attributed to destruction of trees, shortage of labor and lack of irrigation.

Production in South America, estimated at 62.3 million, is a 5 percent increase over the 1948 crop of 59.3 million and 14 percent above the prewar average of 54.8 million. In Argentina the current crop of 11.6 million boxes compares with 8.4 million during 1948 and 9.2 million prewar. Growing conditions have been good in the most important citrus zones and yields for the current crop are well above last year's. The Brazilian crop of 35 million boxes is about the same as the crop during 1948 and also the prewar. The current crop in Chile is placed at 800,000

boxes, 11 percent below the 1948 crop of 900,000. The reduction in the crop is the result mainly of the unfavorable weather prevailing during much of the period of growth of the fruit. The crop in Africa, estimated at 24.2 million boxes, is about the same as the crop during the preceding season and 60 percent above the prewar average of 15.1 million boxes. The crop in Algeria of 5.8 million boxes, compared with 6.8 million the preceding season, is the result of poor growing conditions which affected the tangerine and clementine varieties.

#### Grapefruit.-

The estimated world crop of grapefruit of 40.5 million boxes is 18 percent below the 1948 crop of 49.2 million and 15 percent above the prewar average of 35.2 million. The United States, with an estimated yield of 36.1 million boxes, furnishes 89 percent of the estimated world crop. This estimated production is 21 percent below the 1948 crop of 45.5 million boxes but 14 percent above the prewar average of 31.8 million.

#### Lemons.-

World lemon production, estimated at 22.8 million boxes, is 4 percent below the 1948 crop of 23.6 million and 2 percent below the prewar average of 23.2 million boxes. The United States, with an estimated production of 10.2 million boxes, has a 3 percent increase over the 1948 crop of 9.9 million and a 7 percent increase over the 1935-39 average of 9.6 million. The United States supplies almost half of the world crop. Europe, with a crop of 8.3 million boxes, compares with 9.0 million for 1948 and 11.5 million prewar. Italy, Spain, and Greece, the principal producers in the European area, have an estimated yield of 6,768,000, 870,000 and 653,000 boxes respectively. Italy's lower crop in 1949 was due mainly to the late March frost and to extensive damage in Sicily by the fungus disease, "mal-secco". Argentina and Chile have current crops of 1,450,000 and 1,125,000 boxes as compared with 1,300,000 and 1,167,000 boxes respectively last season.

#### Limes.-

Line production, estimated at 3.2 million boxes, is about the same as for the 1948 crop and about 1 million boxes more than prewar.

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This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, Gustave Burmeister, Ruth G. Tucker and Afif I. Tannous.

#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN CITRUS

Total exports of oranges, from the principal exporting countries of the world in the calendar year 1949 are shown at 41.3 million boxes. Eight countries, namely the United States, Italy, Spain, Brazil, the Union of South Africa, Algeria, French Morocco and Palestine export 98



CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,  
averages 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1946-49

ORANGES, including tangerines

Continent and country	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949 1/
	1935-39	1940-44				
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>						
Costa Rica.....	6:	22:	30:	30:	30:	30
Mexico.....	4,761:	7,719:	10,778:	10,866:	12,605:	13,228
United States.....	67,034:	95,977:	118,540:	114,510:	103,890:	107,170
Cuba.....	1,050:	1,170:	1,175:	1,200:	1,500:	1,500
Dominican Republic.....	418:	438:	428:	409:	425:	650
Jamaica.....	435:	485:	565:	760:	763:	750
Puerto Rico.....	807:	500:	742:	780:	678:	1,000
Trinidad and Tobago.....	55:	70:	24:	54:	4:	64
Total.....	74,566:	106,381:	132,282:	128,609:	119,895:	124,392
<b>EUROPE</b>						
Aegean Islands.....	53:	40:	40:	40:	40:	40
France.....	37:	20:	34:	45:	66:	70
Greece.....	1,470:	1,500:	1,309:	1,714:	2,223:	2,236
Italy.....	11,701:	11,186:	11,638:	12,095:	12,920:	9,847
Spain.....	24,167:	27,263:	18,801:	23,733:	22,818:	21,014
Total.....	37,428:	40,009:	31,822:	37,627:	38,067:	33,207
<b>ASIA</b>						
Cyprus.....	441:	329:	644:	442:	388:	404
Iran.....	504:2/	1,358:	1,575:	1,827:	1,921:	1,260
Lebanon.....	3/ 1,093:3/	1,274:	1,211:	1,650:	1,020:	1,020
Palestine.....	8,652:	7,494:	9,199:	13,000:4/	6,300:4/	5,000
Syria.....	5/ :	5/ :	73:	81:	75:	75
Turkey.....	1,011:	980:	1,016:	1,225:	1,009:	1,385
Japan.....	15,895:	17,893:	6,020:	6,496:	9,126:	8,200
Formosa.....	897:	963:	638:	902:	929:	900
Philippines, Republic of.....	195:	300:	425:	296:	301:	300
Total.....	28,688:	30,591:	20,801:	25,919:	21,069:	18,544
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>						
Argentina.....	9,212:	13,818:	10,700:	11,200:	8,440:	11,600
Bolivia.....	3,000:	3,000:	3,000:	3,100:	3,300:	3,500
Brazil.....	34,466:	32,606:	30,172:	34,825:	35,410:	35,000
Chile.....	250:	340:	500:	800:	900:	800
Ecuador.....	582:	412:	325:	227:	188:	200
Paraguay.....	5,000:	7,019:	6,500:	6,500:	8,140:	8,000
Peru.....	1,000:	1,000:	842:	1,154:	1,400:	1,500
Surinam.....	20:	33:	143:	92:	310:	500
Uruguay.....	1,300:	1,300:	1,496:	1,116:	1,200:	1,200
Total.....	54,830:	59,528:	53,678:	59,014:	59,288:	62,300

Continued---

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,  
averages 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1946-49

ORANGES, including tangerines

Concluded---

Continent and country	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949 <sup>1/</sup>
	1935-39	1940-44				
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
<b>AFRICA</b>						
Algeria.....	3,168:	3,576:	3,055:	3,716:	6,829:	5,804
British East Africa.....	100:	130:	150:	150:	150:	150
Egypt.....	6,373:	7,135:	6,486:	7,427:	6,370:	6,130
French Morocco.....	927:	1,250:	1,890:	2,698:	3,653:	4,535
Mozambique.....	100:	148:	145:	155:	165:	170
Northern Rhodesia.....	9:	11:	13:	13:	13:	13
Southern Rhodesia.....	196:	192:	216:	289:	266:	325
Tunisia.....	239:	409:	567:	652:	573:	550
Union of South Africa.....	4,000:	5,918:	5,326:	5,607:	6,011:	6,500
Total.....	15,112:	18,769:	17,848:	20,707:	24,030:	24,177
<b>OCEANIA</b>						
Australia.....	2,683:	2,646:	2,745:	3,400:	3,280:	2,940
New Zealand.....	23:	17:	10:	8:	12:	10
Total.....	2,706:	2,663:	2,755:	3,408:	3,292:	2,950
World total.....	213,330:	257,941:	259,186:	275,284:	265,641:	265,570

GRAPEFRUIT

<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>						
United States.....	31,787:	48,379:	59,520:	61,630:	45,520:	36,140
Cuba.....	375:	244:	150:	130:	150:	190
Jamaica.....	213:	226:	300:	290:	321:	586
Puerto Rico.....	448:	500:	500:	525:	525:	525
Trinidad and Tobago.....	174:	178:	328:	574:	180:	464
Total.....	32,997:	49,527:	60,798:	63,149:	46,696:	37,905
<b>ASIA</b>						
Cyprus.....	44:	50:	80:	159:	131:	159
Palestine.....	1,445:	608:	1,238:	1,500: <sup>4/</sup>	1,068: <sup>4/</sup>	750
Philippines, Republic of.....	170:	250:	345:	278:	291:	300
Total.....	1,659:	908:	1,663:	1,937:	1,490:	1,209
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>						
Argentina.....	2/	48:	134:	130:	130:	150
Surinam.....	10:	10:	44:	16:	28:	35
Total.....	58:	144:	144:	146:	158:	185

Continued---

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,  
averages 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1946-49

GRAPEFRUIT

Concluded---

Continent and country	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949 1/
	1935-39	1940-44				
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
<b>AFRICA</b>						
Algeria.....	2/ 9:	14:	55:	26:	24:	105
French Morocco.....	10:	14:	21:	29:	55:	83
Southern Rhodesia.....	3:	4:	4:	6:	4:	8
Union of South Africa.....	495:	835:	658:	693:	742:	900
Total.....	517:	867:	738:	754:	825:	1,096
<b>OCEANIA</b>						
New Zealand.....	15:	25:	35:	66:	69:	73
World total.....	35,246:	51,471:	63,378:	66,052:	49,238:	40,468

LEMONS

<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>						
United States.....	9,552:	13,487:	13,800:	12,870:	9,940:	10,200
<b>EUROPE</b>						
Aegean Islands.....	9:	9:	10:	10:	10:	10
France.....	7:	4:	5:	5:	6:	6
Greece.....	446:	450:	477:	635:	815:	653
Italy.....	9,637:	8,767:	7,138:	8,137:	7,386:	6,768
Spain.....	1,445:	1,339:	1,083:	1,339:	812:	870
Total.....	11,544:	10,569:	8,713:	10,126:	9,029:	8,307
<b>ASIA</b>						
Cyprus.....	66:	43:	164:	126:	130:	110
Lebanon.....	3/ 464:	3/ 399:	435:	580:	348:	290
Palestine.....	88:	120:	353:	500: 1/	250: 1/	100
Syria.....	5/ :	5/ :	9:	10:	10:	10
Turkey.....	74:	120:	232:	314:	242:	200
Total.....	692:	682:	1,193:	1,530:	980:	710
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>						
Argentina.....	371:	1,130:	1,130:	1,340:	1,300:	1,450
Chile.....	250:	349:	658:	1,146:	1,167:	1,125
Surinam.....	2:	3:	12:	15:	28:	30
Total.....	623:	1,482:	1,800:	2,501:	2,495:	2,605

Continued---



CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,  
averages 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1946-49

LEMONS

Concluded---

Continent and country	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949 1/
	1935-39	1940-44				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
<b>AFRICA</b>						
Algeria.....	102:	93:	102:	92:	159:	55
Egypt.....	81:	112:	150:	150:	150:	150
French Morocco.....	18:	24:	36:	51:	58:	87
Southern Rhodesia.....	3:	4:	4:	5:	3:	6
Tunisia.....	50:	138:	145:	145:	160:	100
Union of South Africa.....	142:	206:	173:	182:	195:	200
Total.....	396:	577:	610:	625:	725:	598
<b>OCEANIA</b>						
Australia.....	308:	325:	407:	504:	380:	332
New Zealand.....	65:	55:	59:	90:	74:	73
Total.....	373:	380:	466:	594:	454:	405
World total.....	23,180:	27,177:	26,582:	28,246:	23,623:	22,825

LIMES

<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>						
Mexico.....	652:	1,083:	1,681:	1,684:	1,751:	1,516
United States.....	63:	169:	170:	170:	200:	260
Dominica.....	87:	216:	202:	210:	210:	210
Grenada.....	5:	8:	25:	20:	20:	20
Jamaica.....	17:	30:	50:	60:	60:	65
Montserrat.....	19:	15:	17:	17:	17:	20
St. Lucia.....	62:	33:	25:	25:	25:	25
St. Vincent.....	3:	3:	3:	3:	3:	3
Trinidad and Tobago.....	24:	75:	130:	120:	110:	100
Total.....	932:	1,632:	2,303:	2,309:	2,396:	2,219
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>						
British Guiana.....	16:	16:	55:	55:	55:	60
<b>AFRICA</b>						
Egypt.....	1,194:	1,248:	870:	910:	775:	800
Gold Coast.....	126:	104:	125:	92:	100:	100
Total.....	1,320:	1,352:	995:	1,002:	875:	900
World total.....	2,268:	3,000:	3,353:	3,366:	3,326:	3,179

RECAPITULATION

Oranges.....	213,330:	257,941:	259,186:	275,284:	265,641:	265,570
Grapefruit.....	35,246:	51,471:	63,378:	66,052:	49,238:	40,468
Lemons.....	23,180:	27,177:	26,582:	28,246:	23,623:	22,825
Limes.....	2,268:	3,000:	3,353:	3,366:	3,326:	3,179
Total.....	274,024:	339,589:	352,499:	372,948:	341,828:	332,042

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 5 years. 3/ Includes Syria. 4/ Orange production in Israel only; representing 90 percent of total Palestine acreage. 5/ Included in Lebanon.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Production estimates relate to the crop from bloom of year shown. Harvesting in Northern Hemisphere countries begins about November and in Southern Hemisphere about February of the following year. Production in foreign countries converted to boxes of the following weights: Oranges, 70 pounds; grapefruit and limes, 80 pounds; lemons, 76 pounds.

## CITRUS FRUIT: International trade, averages 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1946-49

## ORANGES, including tangerines

Country	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949
	1935-39	1940-44				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
Exporting Countries:						
United States 1/.....	5,271:	4,886:	7,694:	8,231:	6,368:	4,705
United States 2/.....	200:	288:	265:	0:	-	-
British Honduras.....	1:	2:	6:	3:	2:	99
Costa Rica.....	6:	17:	7:	3:	4:	-
Honduras.....	17:	4:	-	-	-	-
Mexico.....	2:	20:	0:	0:	180:	49
Dominica.....	11:	10:	10:	-	-	-
Dominican Republic.....	27:	35:	46:	46:	57:	-
Haiti.....	6:	3:	5:	6:	-	-
Jamaica.....	275:	75:	83:	101:	102:	-
Trinidad and Tobago.....	18:	9:	21:	26:	69:	-
France.....	31:	27:	0:	3/	4:	69
Greece.....	268:	67:	3/	36:	33:	96
Italy.....	4,261:	4,538:	1,265:	3,470:	4,405:	5,615
Spain.....	19,614:	8,317:	6,347:	5,468:	8,637:	13,420
Cyprus.....	213:	28:	197:	229:	308:	-
Palestine.....	9,099:	2,044:	5,089:	7,360:	3,033:	3,000
Syria and Lebanon.....	397:	62:	36:	45:	179:	110
Turkey 1/.....	54:	10:	0:	0:	0:	-
China.....	641:	49:	46:	45:	88:	20
Japan.....	1,225:	-	-	27:	65:	139
Japan 4/.....	981:	1,017:	-	-	-	-
Formosa.....	212:	337:	-	-	-	-
Formosa 5/.....	60:	39:	-	-	-	-
Korea.....	338:	493:	-	-	-	-
Siam.....	20:	5:	-	-	-	-
Brazil.....	4,409:	1,741:	2,768:	1,713:	2,845:	2,011
Ecuador.....	146:	89:	144:	53:	58:	-
Paraguay.....	128:	29:	42:	23:	41:	40
Surinam.....	4:	1:	20:	69:	90:	92
Uruguay.....	7:	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria.....1/	1,642:	1,298:6/	772:6/	1,967:6/	2,886:6/	5,446
Egypt.....	248:	2:	25:	13:	13:	-
French Morocco.....	252:	283:	543:	995:	2,681:	2,757
Mozambique.....	104:	9:	18:	21:	25:	-
Southern Rhodesia.....	170:	73:	25:	14:	15:	-
Spanish Morocco.....	11:	2:	-	-	-	-
Tunisia.....	140:	82:	70:	121:	267:	224
Union of South Africa.....	3,123:	2,036:	2,093:	2,979:	3,553:	3,391
Australia 7/.....	348:	209:	229:	366:8/	349:	-
Cook Islands 9/.....	59:	78:	69:	22:	50:	36
Total.....	54,039:	28,314:	27,935:	33,452:	36,407:	41,319

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CITRUS FRUIT: International trade, averages 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1946-49

## ORANGES, including tangerines

Country	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949
	1935-39	1940-44				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
<u>Importing Countries:</u>						
Canada.....	2,981:	4,623:	6,052:	5,607:	5,047:	4,387
Mexico.....	26:	53:	53:	84:	78:	26
Newfoundland and Labrador....	24:	35:	12:	31:	36:	14
Panama Canal Zone.....	10:	32:	- :	- :	- :	-
Bahamas.....	7:	5:	3:	- :	- :	-
Netherlands Antilles	:	:	:	:	:	:
(Curacao).....	45:	109:	58:	64:	76:	-
Austria <u>10/</u> .....	539:	- :	- :	57:	167:	570
Belgium.....	2,293:	362:	2,291:	4,124:	3,128:	2,677
Bulgaria.....	39:	23:	- :	- :	- :	-
Czechoslovakia.....	749:	253:	34:	512:	31:	225
Denmark.....	302:	103:	214:	1:	131:	552
Finland.....	229:	32:	3/ :	1:	1:	33
France.....	6,874:	2,534:	1,385:	3,255:	7,584:	12,386
Germany <u>11/</u> .....	5,434:	4,731:	- :	- :	52:12/	2,672
Hungary.....	445:	309:	- :	6:	6:	-
Iceland.....	4:	3:	35:	- :	- :	-
Ireland.....	531:	112:	652:	758:	566:	501
Malta.....	47:	- :	- :	- :	- :	-
Netherlands.....	2,530:	532:	546:	1,288:	1,110:	1,455
Norway.....	759:	113:	557:	618:	265:	308
Poland.....	703:	- :	- :	- :	- :	-
Rumania.....	262:	91:	- :	- :	- :	-
Sweden <u>1/</u> .....	1,223:	723:	2,790:	2,165:	1,393:	1,989
Switzerland <u>1/</u> .....	816:	571:	1,078:	1,295:	1,558:	1,489
United Kingdom <u>1/</u> .....	16,754:	5,158:	8,503:	13,109:	14,627:	9,689
Yugoslavia.....	202:	- :	- :	- :	- :	-
U.S.S.R. ....	314:	- :	- :	- :	- :	-
Syria and Lebanon.....	285:	520:	364:	271:	33:	-
China.....	76:	333:	333:	7:	3/ :	3
Manchuria.....	1,086:	- :	- :	- :	- :	-
French Indochina.....	66:	20:	- :	- :	- :	-
Hong Kong.....	255:	12:	125:	348:	304:	262
Indonesia.....	41:	33:	- :	- :	3:	-
Japan <u>13/</u> .....	60:	39:	- :	- :	- :	-
Korea <u>5/</u> .....	981:	1,017:	- :	- :	- :	-
Philippines, Republic of....	163:	163:	454:	357:	608:	307
Argentina.....	1,586:	2,014:	1,326:	1,473:	2,107:	1,400
British Guiana.....	9:	4:	- :	- :	- :	-
Chile.....	26:	37:	25:	8:	5:	0
Peru.....	<u>14/</u> :	<u>14/</u> :	198:	92:	128:	-
Canary Islands.....	1:	48:	- :	- :	- :	-
Egypt.....	11:	105:	25:	3:	5:	-
Mauritius.....	2:	8:	- :	4:	- :	-
Southern Rhodesia.....	3:	6:	11:	15:	15:	-
South West Africa.....	13:	38:	- :	- :	- :	-
Spanish Morocco.....	9:	59:	- :	- :	- :	-
Hawaii <u>15/</u> .....	200:	288:	265:	0:	- :	-
New Zealand.....	288:	196:	105:	227:	392:	-
New Zealand <u>16/</u> .....	59:	78:	69:	22:	50:	36
Total.....	49,362:	25,525:	27,563:	35,802:	39,506:	40,981

Continued---



CITRUS FRUIT: International trade, averages 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1946-49

## GRAPEFRUIT

Country	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949
	1935-39	1940-44				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
<b>Exporting Countries:</b>						
United States.....	992:	968:	2,280:	2,430:	2,146:	1,572
United States 2/.....	19:	28:	26:	28:	-	-
Puerto Rico 15/.....	226:	37:	0:	1:	0:	-
British Honduras.....	37:	14:	1:	1:	1:	2
Honduras.....	62:	18:	16:	13:	34:	37
Cuba.....	139:	91:	38:	81:	42:	91
Dominica.....	5:	5:	5:	-	-	-
Jamaica.....	145:	13:	30:	70:	129:	-
Trinidad and Tobago.....	48:	33:	4:	91:	210:	-
Palestine.....	1,409:	206:	889:	1,267:	861:	820
Cyprus.....	10:	6:	58:	145:	130:	-
Brazil.....	150:	3:	0:	17:	-	-
Paraguay.....	5:	1:	20:	17:	19:	60
Algeria 1/.....	95:	107:	27:	23:	35:	18
Union of South Africa.....	362:	54:	321:	349:	400:	457
Australia 7/.....	3:	2:	4:	7:8/	2:	-
Total.....	3,707:	1,586:	3,719:	4,540:	4,009:	3,057
<b>Importing Countries:</b>						
United States.....	74:	85:	34:	75:	43:	100
United States 17/.....	226:	37:	0:	1:	0:	-
Canada.....	649:	902:	1,778:	1,552:	1,797:	1,367
Belgium.....	195:	43:	190:	323:	182:	-
Czechoslovakia.....	16:	-	5:	30:	-	-
Denmark.....	11:	1:	20:	0:	0:	32
France.....	151:	9:	3:	6:	41:	51
Germany 11/.....	68:	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland.....	38:	3:	36:	15:	10:	20
Netherlands 1/.....	64:	9:	5:	27:	32:	-
Sweden.....	41:	7:	104:	69:	47:	52
United Kingdom 1/.....	1,692:	168:	1,012:	2,032:	1,419:	1,504
Syria and Lebanon.....	18:	16:	3:	2:	-	-
Philippines, Republic of.....	13:	8:	3:	4:	13:	10
Egypt.....	4:	14:	-	-	-	-
Australia 7/.....	14:	4:	4:	7:8/	2:	-
Hawaii 15/.....	19:	28:	26:	28:	-	-
New Zealand.....	7:	3:	2:	3:	8:	-
Total.....	3,300:	1,337:	3,225:	4,174:	3,594:	3,136

Continued---

## CITRUS FRUIT: International trade, averages 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1946-49

## LEMONS

Country	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949
	1935-39	1940-44				
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
<b>Exporting Countries:</b>						
United States.....	603:	495:	539:	489:	125:	119
United States <u>2/</u> .....	19:	24:	22:	19:	-	-
Italy.....	5,959:	4,202:	1,293:	2,591:	4,062:	5,130
Spain.....	762:	373:	311:	177:	485:	634
Cyprus.....	33:	2:	30:	20:	4:	-
Palestine.....	86:	17:	173:	478:	5:	-
Syria and Lebanon.....	275:	23:	77:	16:	33:	-
Algeria.....	<u>1/</u> 18:	19:	53:	37:	124:	-
Union of South Africa.....	40:	1:	12:	6:	-	39
Australia <u>7/</u> .....	11:	4:	6:	15:8/	3:	-
Total.....	7,806:	5,160:	2,516:	3,848:	4,811:	5,922
<b>Importing Countries:</b>						
United States.....	33:	<u>3/</u>	3:	5:	61:	177
Canada.....	384:	442:	516:	483:	511:	466
Austria <u>10/</u> .....	251:	-	68:	64:	224:	287
Belgium.....	168:	55:	179:	300:	301:	289
Bulgaria.....	32:	31:	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	415:	203:	226:	435:	402:	286
Denmark.....	84:	58:	160:	154:	182:	145
Finland.....	15:	13:	<u>3/</u>	9:	22:	-
France <u>1/</u> .....	744:	203:	250:	501:	992:	1,177
Germany <u>11/</u> .....	1,975:	2,302:	2:	12:	234:	1,315
Hungary.....	174:	173:	-	93:	47:	-
Ireland.....	41:	15:	29:	16:	23:	18
Latvia.....	24:	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania.....	12:	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands.....	<u>1/</u> 161:	84:	19:	117:	46:	88
Poland.....	307:	-	-	29:	77:	-
Rumania.....	168:	104:	-	-	-	-
Sweden.....	66:	56:	97:	109:	150:	137
Switzerland <u>1/</u> .....	320:	172:	251:	320:	394:	438
United Kingdom <u>1/</u> .....	1,674:	347:	669:	843:	1,336:	954
Yugoslavia.....	128:	-	-	-	-	-
U.S.S.R. ....	150:	-	-	-	-	-
Syria and Lebanon.....	<u>3/</u>	1:	2:	29:	0:	-
Turkey.....	81:	21:	-	-	-	-
China.....	5:	3:	-	-	-	-
Philippines, Republic of.....	6:	5:	4:	1:	4:	4
Argentina.....	<u>1/</u> 37:1/	10:	1:	8:	-	-
Hawaii <u>15/</u> .....	19:	24:	22:	19:	-	-
New Zealand.....	9:	6:	1:	1:	11:	-
Total.....	7,483:	4,328:	2,499:	3,548:	5,017:	5,781

1/ Net trade. 2/ Trade with Hawaii. 3/ Less than 500 boxes. 4/ Trade with Korea. 5/ Trade with Japan. 6/ Crop year. 7/ Year Beginning July 1. 8/ 9 months. 9/ Trade with New Zealand. 10/ Included with Germany 1940-45. 11/ Includes Austria 1940-45. 12/ Western Germany. 13/ Trade with Formosa. 14/ Not available. 15/ Trade with United States. 16/ Trade with Cook Islands. 17/ Trade with Puerto Rico.

percent of this indicated total. Spain, the largest exporter of oranges, exported 13.4 million boxes during 1949, chiefly to France (4.0 million), the United Kingdom (3.4 million), Belgium (1.3 million), Germany (1.0 million), Netherlands (1.1 million) and nearly 1 million to Sweden. The United States exported 4.7 million boxes of which Canada took 3.6 million and smaller amounts went to other countries. Italy's export of 5.6 million boxes went principally to Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Belgium. Brazil exported 2.0 million boxes of which Argentina took 998,000; the United Kingdom, 762,000; Belgium, 104,000; Canada, 62,000, Ireland, 56,000 and small amounts to other countries. The United Kingdom imported 68 percent or 2.3 million boxes of the Union of South Africa's total export of 3.4 million boxes; other sizeable amounts were exported to Germany, Belgium, and Ireland. Algeria and French Morocco, with exports of 5.4 and 2.8 million boxes respectively, shipped the largest percentage of their crop to France. Exports from Palestine went chiefly to the United Kingdom.

Imports into the principal importing countries of the world add to 41.0 million boxes, with France, the United Kingdom, Canada, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Netherlands, Sweden and Argentina importing 93 percent of the indicated total. France, the largest importer of oranges in 1949, imported 12.4 million boxes, of which Spain supplied 4.1 million; Algeria, 5.2 million and French Morocco, 2.5 million, with small amounts coming from various other countries. The United Kingdom imported 9.7 million boxes, chiefly from Spain, Palestine, the Union of South Africa, Brazil and Italy. Canada imported 4.4 million boxes, 94 percent of which came from the United States. The Western Zone of Germany imported 2.7 million boxes, of which Italy supplied 1,155,000 boxes; Spain 964,000; the Union of South Africa, 262,000 with smaller amounts coming from other countries. Belgium imported 2.7 million boxes in 1949 chiefly from Spain. The Netherlands, with a total import of 1.5 million boxes, received 789,000 boxes from Spain, 346,000 from Palestine and small amounts from various countries. Sweden imported 2.0 million boxes of oranges in 1949 chiefly from Spain and Italy.

Switzerland imported 1.5 million boxes of which Italy supplied 1.1 million boxes. Argentina's import of 1.4 million boxes was supplied chiefly by Brazil.

Exports of grapefruit from the principal exporting countries of the world are indicated to be 3.1 million boxes. The United States exported 1.6 million boxes chiefly to Canada. The bulk of Palestine's export went to the United Kingdom. On the import side Canada obtained grapefruit chiefly from the United States. The United Kingdom imported 1.5 million boxes from Palestine, the Union of South Africa and the West Indies.

Italy, the world's largest exporter of lemons in 1949 exported 5.1 million boxes, 87 percent of the indicated world export of 5.9 million. During this same period, Spain exported a little more than half a million boxes chiefly to Switzerland, the United Kingdom and France. Exports



from the United States of 119,000 boxes, went chiefly to Canada. Imports into the principal importing countries of the world during the same period amounted to 5.8 million boxes of which Germany, the United Kingdom and France imported 60 percent, the chief sources of supply of each being Italy. The United States imported 177,000 boxes of which Italy supplied 169,000.

#### BRAZIL NUT HARVEST BELOW LAST YEAR

The 1950 preliminary estimate of Brazil nut production in the Amazon Basin is 21,300 short tons, (revised) unshelled basis, compared with 35,400 tons in 1949 and 19,000 tons in 1948. The estimate is 13 percent below the 10-year (1939-48) average of 24,400 tons but 22 percent above the 5-year (1944-48) average of 17,500 tons. At present it is estimated 10,700 short tons will be brought to Belem; 500 tons to Parintins; 900 tons to Itacoatiara and 9,000 tons to Manaus. The Bolivian production is estimated at about 200 tons. The present estimate is considerably below the forecast of 24,800 tons made on March 13, 1950. There is still some doubt as to the final outturn of the collection.

It is stated by some that because of the smaller collection in the state of Amazonas than last year, the total will be from 5 to 10 percent below that of 1949. At the same time, others claim that because of the relatively high prices in recent months, additional quantities may be brought down river, bringing the total up to or beyond the present estimate. During the 4 months, January-April 1950, only 8,525 short tons of unshelled nuts are reported to have arrived at Belem and Manaus, compared with 15,288 tons during the same 4 months in 1949. The 1950 arrivals were divided as follows: 5,845 tons in Belem and 2,680 tons in Manaus. The data for Parintins and Itacoatiara are not yet available.

Complete official export data for the entire region are not yet available. It is reported that 608 tons of shelled and 484 tons of unshelled were exported from Belem during the first 4 months of 1950. The removal of import restrictions on tree nuts by the British Government on May 2, 1950, brought an immediate rush of business from British importers. In less than a month after the removal of the restriction, the British had purchased 5,500 short tons of unshelled nuts and 3,000 cases of shelled. In addition, some 2,200 to 3,300 tons of unshelled nuts are expected to be sold to British buyers. It is reported that West German buyers are attempting to effect a barter deal for 1,100 to 2,200 tons of unshelled nuts. A total of 303 tons were shipped to West Germany earlier in the season.

The local prices at the beginning of the season were relatively low but have steadily increased, in some cases more than doubling. The reported lack of interest on the part of United States buyers early in the season is the principal reason given by exporters for the low prices at the start of the season and small harvest. The prices began

BRAZIL NUTS: Estimated commercial production in  
Brazil, 1950 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Unshelled basis

Year	Bolivia	Brazil	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>Averages:</u>			
1939-48-----	1,800	22,600	24,400
1944-48-----	100	17,400	17,500
<u>Annual:</u>			
1943-----	0	3,400	3,400
1944-----	0	3,300	3,300
1945-----	100	6,800	6,900
1946-----	100	27,500	27,600
1947-----	100	30,400	30,500
1948-----	100	18,900	19,000
1949 <u>1</u> /-----	200	35,200	35,400
1950 <u>1</u> /-----	200	21,100	21,300

1/ Preliminary.

OFAR, USDA. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information.

## UNITED STATES: Imports of Brazil nuts

(Crop year, September-August)

Year	Average		Annual			
	1939/40- 1948/49	1944/45- 1948/49	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
						<u>1/</u>
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
SHELLED						
Brazil-----	3,389	2,627	3,260	2,925	2,990	2,725
Other-----	<u>75</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>
Total-----	3,464	2,631	3,272	2,925	3,000	2,725
UNSHELLED						
Brazil-----	8,178	8,885	11,739	14,336	12,462	6,800
Other-----	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total-----	8,182	8,885	11,739	14,336	12,462	6,800

1/ 7 months, September through March.2/ Less than one-half ton.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.



to firm in March because of the "barter deals" with importers in South Brazil bidding against one another for the free dollars. It is reported that at one time the premium reached 60 percent. The real stimulus to the market came after May 2 when the British started buying in volume. The spot stocks by June 1 were estimated to be from 1,650 to 2,200 tons unshelled basis, but this estimate is of little value in view of the constant flow of nuts from upriver and because of exports. At present, the trade expects American buyers to step in and buy up all remaining unsold stock, including merchandise still upriver. 1/

#### INDIA 1950 CASHEW ESTIMATE INCREASED

The 1950 preliminary estimate of cashew production in India including Goa is 40,300 short tons, in shell basis, compared with 38,900 tons in 1949 and 51,000 tons in 1948. The estimate is 17 percent below the 10-year (1939-48) average of 48,800 tons and 18 percent below the 5-year (1944-48) average of 49,200 tons.

These figures relate to the nuts actually grown in India and Goa and should not be confused with the total output of shelled cashew nuts in India which includes substantial quantities of African imports. Growing conditions this season have not been satisfactory although the present estimate indicates they were better than reported in March. It is now estimated South India will produce about 29,100 short tons, Bombay 6,700 tons and Goa 4,500 tons.

The estimated production of unshelled Indian cashews is expected to produce about 10,100 short tons of kernels of which 7,300 tons will be in South India, 1,700 tons in Bombay and 1,100 tons in Goa. These estimates are based on a 4 to 1 shelling ratio, generally used in India. In addition to the estimate production from Indian grown cashews, the Trade anticipates about 64,400 short tons unshelled of African nuts will be imported before the season is over. This would be the largest importation of African unshelled nuts on record. The Trade estimates that from November 1949 to mid-May 1950 a total of 44,800 short tons of unshelled nuts had been imported in all of India for processing.

The balance of the African imports is facing a little difficulty at this time. The Bombay importers exhausted the monetary ceiling allocated to them for the import of unshelled nuts for the period January-June 1950 which was 25 percent of their "best year" imports. The Trade was recently informed that further imports (July-December period) would be allowed up to 50 percent of their "best year" import, provided the processed kernels would be exported within 6 months. On the basis of available information it appears that approximately 26,200 short tons of kernels will be available for export from India during the 1950 season.

1/ This estimate of Brazil nut production and that of Cashew production immediately following are based in part upon studies conducted by Dr. W. R. Schreiber, agricultural economist, under the Research and Marketing Act program, U. S. Department of Agriculture. They are also partly based upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

INDIA: Cashew nuts, estimated production, 1950  
with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Unshelled		
	Bombay district 1/	South India	Total
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
<u>Average</u>			
1939-48.....	2/	2/	48,800
1944-48.....	11,400	37,800	49,200
<u>Annual</u>			
1943.....	6,700	31,100	37,800
1944... ..	5,600	28,000	33,600
1945.....	12,600	46,200	58,800
1946.....	16,800	58,800	75,600
1947.....	10,100	16,800	26,900
1948.....	11,800	39,200	51,000
1949 3/.....	5,300	33,600	38,900
1950 3/.....	11,200	29,100	40,300

1/ Includes Goa.

2/ Not available.

3/ Preliminary.

OFAR, USDA. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.

## UNITED STATES: Imports of cashew nuts

(Crop year, September-August)

Year	Shelled			
	Brazil	India	Others	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>Averages</u>				
1939-48.....	164	12,338	225	12,727
1944-48.....	281	14,501	337	15,119
<u>Annual</u>				
1943-44... ..	110	3,619	309	4,038
1944-45.....	374	10,239	204	10,817
1945-46. ....	303	13,892	292	14,487
1946-47.....	309	15,323	383	16,015
1947-48.....	351	14,749	485	15,585
1948-49.....	66	18,303	324	18,693
1949-50 <u>1</u> /.....	24	12,064	318	12,406

1/ 8 months, September through April.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.



Exports from January 1, 1950 to March 31, 1950 according to Indian official statistics totalled only 1669 short tons of kernels or about half as many as for the same period a year earlier. These statistics indicate that the United States purchased 1,229 short tons of the total. In addition to this quantity, it is reported United States importers had purchased a total of 4,480 short tons for shipment up to September. The Trade anticipates United States buyers will purchase an additional 6,700 to 7,800 tons for shipment from September to December of 1950. According to these estimates, the United States would purchase during the year 1950 a total of 12,400 to 13,500 short tons. This would represent more than a 30 percent decline from the 1948-49 imports for consumption of 18,693 tons. The United States imports for consumption from September 1, 1949 to March 31, 1950 totalled 10,604 tons.

The removal of nuts from all import restrictions by the United Kingdom is expected to result in an increase of British purchases this season. There have been no reports of substantial British purchases to date and the looked-for increase may not be as large as at first anticipated. Recent British purchases, however, have caused prices to firm. During the third week of May prices in South India were around 36 cents for 320 count C-F New York and large pieces 26 cents.

The domestic consumption of cashew kernels is reported on the increase in India. There has been a good demand from the larger cities for good export quality kernels and this has resulted in estimates that 20 percent of the available supply may be consumed domestically. Salted cashew kernels in 1-pound cans are now being offered in the domestic market. In this same connection a "Grow More Cashews and Earn More Dollars" campaign has been launched. Madras State has been asked to formulate a scheme to extend and improve cultivation of cashews. A leading fruit specialist attached to the Madras government believes the supply of cashews grown in South India can be trebled in the next 10 years. The same authority believes the cashew oil industry can also be expanded and might become more important than the nut itself.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has suggested to the States that the scheme should aim at helping the agriculturist to find out the best methods for propagation, pest control, and cultural practices. The selection of suitable sites on government and other lands would also be done by the authorities, and the planting of new acreage and marketing of the nuts would also be assisted by the government. The new program is expected to be drawn up and submitted to the Indian Government in the near future.

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COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

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TOBACCOALGERIA'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION DECLINES;  
EXPORTS INCREASE; IMPORTS STEADY

Algeria's 1949 tobacco crop was slightly below the 1948 harvest, according to the American Consulate General in Algiers. Leaf exports in 1949 were about 40 percent above the 1948 level. Imports, however, were near the levels of the previous 2 years.

The 1949 production of leaf tobacco is now estimated at 40.6 million pounds. This compares with 43.0 million in 1948 and 35.6 million in 1947. Production by districts in 1949 is estimated as follows: Kabyle, 11.7 million pounds; Mitidja, 5.5 million and Bone, 23.4 million.

Leaf exports in 1949 totaled 28.6 million pounds, compared with 17.8 million in 1948 and 20.5 million in 1947. France was the most important outlet for Algeria's leaf in 1949, taking 17.7 million pounds, or about 62 percent of the country's total leaf exports. About 7.8 million pounds, or 27 percent of the total went to French colonies. In addition to leaf, Algeria in 1949 exported 8.8 million pounds of cigarettes and substantial quantities of smoking tobacco, cigars, and chewing tobacco.

Imports of leaf totaled 7.2 million pounds in 1949, compared with 7.6 million in 1948 and 7.7 million in 1947. In addition, Algeria imported a substantial quantity of cigars and a very small amount of other manufactured tobacco in 1949.

PORTUGAL'S TOBACCO IMPORTS  
AND CONSUMPTION DECLINE

Portugal's 1949 imports of leaf tobacco were 16 percent below 1948, according to the American Embassy in Lisbon. Consumption of leaf in the manufacture of tobacco products in 1949 is estimated at approximately 7 percent below the 1948 level.

The country's 1949 imports of leaf totaled 9.3 million pounds. This compared with 11.7 million in 1948 and 10.1 million in 1947. The United States supplied 8.9 million pounds, or 91 percent of Portugal's 1949 leaf imports, compared with 9.8 million pounds, or 84 percent in 1948. Other important sources of leaf in 1949 include Angola, Greece, Indonesia and Mozambique. According to trade sources, imports in 1950 are expected to be somewhat below the 1949 level. It is believed that most of the expected decline in 1950 imports will result from an anticipated reduction in the importation of United States leaf.

It is estimated that the total factory consumption of leaf by all producers of manufactured tobacco products in continental Portugal in 1949 amounted to approximately 9.2 million pounds. This compares with 10.7 million in 1948 and 9.2 million in 1947. Smoking tobacco and cigarettes accounted for about 99 percent of the total output. Stocks of leaf on hand at the end of 1949 totaled approximately 8.8 million pounds, or between 10 and 11 months' supply at the 1949 rate of consumption.

#### CANADA'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION RISES

Canada's 1949 tobacco crop was 10 percent larger than the 1948 production, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The 1949 harvested acreage, however, was slightly below 1948.

The country's 1949 crop, previously unofficially forecast at 138.7 million pounds, is now officially estimated at 139.8 million pounds from 109,053 acres. This compares with 126.6 million pounds from 110,590 acres in 1948 and an annual average of 103.0 million pounds from 97,708 acres during the 5-year period, 1943 through 1947, the 1949 yield of 1,282 pounds per acre is 12 percent larger than the 1948 yield of 1,145 pounds per acre and 22 percent above the 1943-47 average of 1,054 pounds per acre. The increase in yield in 1949 is attributed primarily to more favorable weather during the growing season.

Flue-cured leaf accounted for 83 percent of the total production in 1949, compared with 81 percent in 1948 and 83 percent in the 1943-47 period. Production of this type in 1949 totaled 116.7 million pounds from 90,733 acres. In addition to flue-cured leaf, Canada in 1949 produced over 15.4 million pounds of Burley, 2.1 million pounds of dark, 3.7 million pounds of cigar and almost 1.9 million pounds of pipe tobacco leaf.

CANADA: Tobacco acreage and production, 1949  
with comparisons

Type	Acreage			Production		
	Average	1948	1949	Average	1948	1949
	1943-47			1943-47		
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Acres	Acres	Acres	pounds	pounds	pounds
Flue-cured.....	81,229	90,874	90,733	85,339	102,442	116,668
Burley.....	2,824	10,706	11,385	10,769	12,841	15,452
Dark.....	1,499	1,728	1,545	1,640	1,944	2,104
Cigar.....	3,309	6,463	3,590	3,542	8,402	3,706
Pipe .....	1,847	819	1,800	1,698	1,000	1,890
Total.....	97,708	110,590	109,053	102,988	126,629	139,820



FATS AND OILSICELAND'S WHALE OIL OUTPUT  
IN 1949 TOTALED 1,948 TONS

Iceland's production of whale and sperm oil in 1949, from the catch of the season lasting April 11 to October 11, totaled 1,948 short tons, according to the American Legation, Reykjavik. Sperm oil production was 267 tons. This output, totaling 2,215 tons in all, was from a catch of 324 whales of which 249 were fin, 33 blue, 28 sperm, 12 sei, and 2 hump-back whales. All of these were caught by Hvalur, Ltd., the only Icelandic company engaged in catching and processing whales.

Four whaling vessels, manned by 60 crew members, were engaged in hunting whales off the continental shelf of southwestern Iceland between the Westmann Islands and Reykjanes Peninsula and in the Faxa Bay area.

The whale-processing shore factory in Hvalfjordur, which employed 87 persons at the height of the whaling season in 1949, has 3 oil cookers, 5 bone and meal cookers, and 2 meat cookers. It also has a cooling plant, erected last year, in which the whale meat is stored prior to being sent to Akranes for quick freezing.

Exports of whale oil from Iceland in 1949 totaled 2,754 tons, more than 3 times the 852 tons exported in 1948. About 70 percent of the 1949 export volume went to the United Kingdom with the Netherlands and Denmark taking the balance. Prices received for whale oil were about £82 per short ton <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> and for sperm oil about £54.

ICELAND'S HERRING OIL PRODUCTION  
IN 1949 DOWN SHARPLY FROM 1948

Iceland's output of herring oil in 1949 totaled only 8,339 short tons as a result of poor herring catches. This was less than half the 19,237 tons produced in 1948, according to the American Legation, Reykjavik.

Herring oil exports in 1949 from Iceland came to only 7,825 tons, a sharp decline from the 31,786 tons exported in 1948. More than 85 percent of the tonnage shipped out in 1949 went to the United Kingdom with the remainder going to Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Norway. In 1948 the United Kingdom and Germany together accounted for 70 percent of Iceland's larger fish oil exports. The remainder was shipped to the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, France, Denmark, and the Soviet Union with quantities ranging from 1,100 to 3,700 tons.

Prices of herring oil in 1949 were markedly lower than in 1948. Prices f.o.b. Reykjavik in 1949 were about £80 per short ton <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> as against £98 the previous year. Nearly all of the 1949 oil that went

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<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> In terms of U. S. currency the British pound sterling, prior to devaluation on September 18, 1949, was worth \$4.03; after devaluation \$2.80.

to the United Kingdom was shipped in tankers and sold for £80 per ton f.o.b. Reykjavik. The small quantity exported to Poland was sold in bulk at a price of \$464 c.i.f. And the small tonnage that went to Czechoslovakia sold for \$112, in barrels, on an f.o.b. basis.

The summer herring catch in 1949 off the northern coast of Iceland was disappointingly small for the fifth consecutive year. Because of the critical shortage of foreign exchange, Icelanders are hoping for a good summer catch this year. And inasmuch as fish oils in past years have provided a sizeable portion of Iceland's foreign exchange earnings, the fact that the United Kingdom has contracted to purchase up to 55,000 tons of herring oil at £71 per ton should improve Iceland's exchange position if the herring run is good.

#### SYRIAN OILSEED AND OIL PRODUCTION INCREASES

Syrian production of oilseeds and oils rose noticeably in 1949, chiefly as a result of a somewhat better olive crop and increased cotton planting, according to the American Embassy, Damascus. Unofficial sources estimate total seed (including olives) output at 175,300 short tons compared with 134,400 in 1948, and oil production at 20,800 tons against 15,900 the previous year.

The large new oil mill of the Syrian Industrial Company for Vegetable Oils, Aleppo, processed a considerable quantity of cottonseed in 1949 even though its plant was less than half complete. When fully installed this factory will have a capacity of about 13,000 tons of oil per year, far above that of any other plant in the area and larger than Syria's total present production. So far cottonseed has been the chief raw material, but it will represent only about one-third of the production when the mill is in full operation, possibly in 1951, the remainder being flaxseed, sunflower seed, castor beans, and other oilseeds. A second smaller mill of about 3,300 tons annual capacity is planned for Latakia.

The cotton industry has been expanding so rapidly the past few years that cottonseed ranks second only to olives as a source of oil. The cultivation of flaxseed and castor beans, however, has expanded considerably.

Last year Syria produced olive oil in excess of its needs and cottonseed in excess of its processing capacity. Imports of most other oils and oilseeds are necessary to fulfill domestic requirements.

Syro-Lebanese exports in 1949 included 1,200 tons of oilseeds and 1,700 tons of olive oil while imports included 13,400 tons of oilseeds and 3,350 tons of vegetable oils.

Wholesale prices as of May 31, 1950, were at or near the lowest level in several years, the price of olive oil having led the decline in line with the downward movement on the world market.

The prospects for the olive crop in 1950 are poor. Total destruction caused by the January winterkill is unofficially estimated at 25 percent with a much larger percentage seriously damaged. Cottonseed oil production seems certain to increase considerably. The present 11,000 to 13,000-ton capacity of the extraction plants now operating is being expanded and new plants being considered are expected to bring total capacity to 22,000 tons. The planting of sunflower seed is being encouraged by the Aleppo mill, but it is evident that cotton is the coming crop, at least while the present price structure prevails. Cottonseed oil, usually blended with a poor grade of olive oil, is finding increased acceptance in the diet of the average Syrian. When production techniques have been modernized so that olive oil can compete abroad, cottonseed oil should become the domestic staple and olive oil the exported luxury.

#### MALAYAN PALM EXPORTS, FIRST QUARTER 1950

Malayan exports of palm oil during the first 3 months of 1950 amounted to 16,031 short tons compared with 20,671 tons during January-March 1949. The United Kingdom took 15,779 tons or 98 percent of the total. Exports of palm kernels for the quarter totaled 2,568 tons against 2,241 for the same period of 1949. About 48 percent was destined to Sweden.

During the first quarter of 1950 estates in the Federation of Malaya produced 13,958 tons of palm oil, representing an increase of 680 tons over the production for the same period of 1949. Palm kernel production amounted to 3,416 tons or an increase of 23 percent over the figure for the comparable period of the previous year.

Stocks held in the Federation at the end of March totaled 5,945 tons of palm oil and 1,075 of kernels.



MALAYA: Palm kernel and palm oil exports,  
January-March 1950 with comparisons

(Short tons)

Country	Palm kernels			Palm oil		
	Average : 1935-39	1949 : 1/	Jan.-Mar. 1950 1/	Average : 1935-39	1949 : 1/	Jan.-Mar. 1950 1/
Canada.....	-	-	-	9,599	-	-
United States.....	-	-	-	608	-	-
Denmark.....	226	1,216	413	-	-	-
France.....	-	1,726	-	-	56	-
Germany.....	1,410	-	-	-	-	-
Italy.....	134	-	-	-	100	-
Netherlands.....	1,304	2,291	612	-	-	-
United Kingdom...	2,115	4,560	307	23,270	60,575	15,779
Other Europe.....	2,897	-	2/ 1,236	54	146	-
China.....	-	-	-	-	45	-
India.....	-	-	-	908	454	68
Indonesia.....	-	-	-	35	1	-
Japan.....	46	-	-	922	-	-
Thailand.....	-	-	-	293	-	-
Syria.....	-	-	-	-	123	-
Other Asia.....	-	-	-	274	284	61
Egypt..	-	-	-	251	72	73
Other Africa.....	-	-	-	109	-	22
Oceania.....	-	-	-	52	1	28
Other countries...	-	-	-	10,985	25	-
Total....	8,132	9,793	2,568	47,360	61,882	16,031

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Sweden.

American Consulate General, Singapore.

FATE OF HYDROGENATED VEGETABLE OIL  
INDUSTRY UNCERTAIN IN INDIA 1/

A bill has been introduced into the Indian Parliament which would prohibit the manufacture or importation of a hydrogenated vegetable oil product known as "vanaspati." The industry has grown rapidly from a small beginning in the early 1930's and by 1948 there were 26 factories in operation which sold some 140,000 short tons of vanaspati for domestic consumption. As the vanaspati industry grew, the opposition mounted,

1/ Based on information received from Robert B. Streeper, American Consul General, Madras.

led by the ghee industry (Indian butter produced from milk). The present bill is an expression of the opposition views.

The Government of India has decided to circularize the bill until August 31, 1950, to elicit public opinion. In the meantime the fate of the vanaspati industry remains uncertain.

The official text of the bill defines "vegetable oils" as including coconut, groundnut (peanut), cottonseed, sesamum, til, rapeseed oils and such other oils as are used or are usable for the manufacture of hydrogenated vegetable oils popularly known as vanaspati.

Penal provisions for manufacture or import of hydrogenated vegetable oils would render the offender liable for imprisonment for as long as one year. A further provision entails forfeiture to Government, on proof of offence, of the machinery and instruments used in the manufacture, unfinished or finished goods, and the imported vegetable oils. Provision is also made to empower certain judicial officials to issue search warrants for places suspected of commission of the offence of manufacture or import, to dispose of the property so seized and to file appeals to the next higher judicial authority.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons prefacing the bill follows in part:

"This Bill aims at prohibiting the manufacture and import of what is popularly known as vanaspati ghee. The stuff known as vanaspati ghee is in fact no ghee at all, but it is hydrogenated vegetable oil and that too of inferior quality from the point of nutrition. Usually groundnut or cottonseed oil and similar oils are used for the manufacture of vanaspati ghee. The process of hydrogenation, i.e., passing hydrogenation through vegetable oils solidifies these oils and imparts to them the texture, shape, consistency and flavour of ghee and thereby invests these oils with potential and potent capacity for being undetectably adulterated with pure ghee."

The vanaspati (hydrogenated vegetable oils) industry appears to be bent on making the best of the situation created by the postponement of the bill for eliciting public opinion by August 31, 1950. Presumably to persuade the public that the use of vanaspati is not injurious to health, the Vanaspati Manufacturers' Association in India is advertising widely in almost all the publications in the country.

#### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA'S FISH OIL INDUSTRY HAS PROMISING FUTURE

Production of fish oil in the Union of South Africa in 1950 is forecast at from 2,000 to 10,000 short tons, according to information from the American Consulate, Cape Town. This would be approximately the same tonnage that was expected a year ago for 1949. Production prospects are favorable insofar as ample processing facilities being available are concerned.

The maasbanker catch in the first 4 months of this year has been very disappointing with not more than 2,240 short tons of maasbanker oil produced. This relatively low output, resulting from a poor fish catch because of bad weather along the West Coast in January and February, was considerably below the predictions of last December when it appeared certain output would greatly exceed the approximately 3,350 tons produced in 1949. Indications are, however, that production of pilchard oil will increase sufficiently to offset the decline in maasbanker oil. But again this will depend upon favorable weather throughout the pilchard season and the number of boats operating.

The Union of South Africa has become a surplus producer of fish oils only recently. Imports from other countries were necessary until 2 years ago.

Although more than 1,100 tons of crude fish oil have been exported from the Union to the Netherlands thus far in 1950, it is doubtful that a similar volume will be exported in the balance of the year. South African industries will require about all of the fish oils produced. Currently, the demand for fish oils exceeds the supply. Exports of crude fish oil from the Union in 1949 totaled about 5,600 tons and were made to the United Kingdom, Denmark, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, and Australia.

Local fish oil prices range from £60 to £70 per long ton (\$150 to \$175 per short ton) f.o.b. Simonstown. Export market prices obtained have ranged from £75 to £85 (\$188 to \$212).

The longer-time export outlook for South African fish oils appears very promising. The United Kingdom and several countries on the Continent offer good markets. However, the principal difficulty at present is that much of the British and European trade is conducted under bilateral trade agreements and the Union has not yet concluded any such agreements with its major prospective customers.

#### GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

##### WORLD BREADGRAIN PROSPECTS GENERALLY FAVORABLE

Production prospects for breadgrains (wheat and rye) are generally favorable for Europe and parts of Asia for which reports are available. The outlook in North America, however, is for a smaller harvest, principally because of reduced acreage. Total production in Africa also seems likely to fall below the large 1949 harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops are now being seeded under generally favorable conditions in the principal producing countries.



The outlook for the 1950 wheat crop in North America is somewhat less favorable than production for any recent year. The total wheat outturn in the United States was forecast at 944 million bushels as of June 1, compared with crops of more than 1 billion bushels for each of the past 6 years. The current estimate is about 275 million bushels less than the average production for the past 5 years. Reduced acreage is the principal factor in the reduction, though yields also are expected to be below average.

The outlook for Canada is more uncertain than for the United States, since about 95 percent of Canada's wheat acreage is spring-sown and seeding was unusually late this year. No official estimate of the acreage is scheduled for release until July 20, but a private estimate places the spring acreage at about 1 million acres less than the 26.7 million acres for 1949. This would be about 700,000 acres less than farmers' intentions, as of April 30. Soil moisture is deficient over much of the wheat belt, being placed at 70 percent of normal for the Prairie Provinces as a whole, in early June. Moisture conditions vary widely from Province to Province, with above normal moisture in Manitoba and considerably below normal in both Alberta and Saskatchewan. The deficiency is greatest in Alberta, especially throughout the central and southeastern areas. Trade reports placed the moisture condition figure for Alberta at 55 percent of normal in early June.

Breadgrain prospects in Western Europe are generally favorable and better than at this time last year. About 95 percent of the breadgrain acreage is fall sown, and the unusually mild winter brought the crop through with relatively little winterkill. The acreage is slightly larger than last year, but is still below the prewar average. The outlook is better for wheat than for rye. Present prospects point to a wheat production for the area about 5 percent larger than in 1949 but rye 5 percent less than a year ago. Wheat production in this area constituted 60 percent of Europe's total last year, while production of rye in the area amounted to only about one-third of the total output of that crop for Europe excluding Soviet Russia.

Most countries of the area are expected to have a larger wheat crop than in 1949. Larger crops forecast for Spain, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, and Western Germany together account for 90 percent of the expected increase. The outturn in Spain is privately forecast at about 125 million bushels, an increase of 15 million bushels over the 1949 crop. A crop of that size would cover the country's requirements at the present low level of consumption. Present prospects suggest a harvest of around 310 million bushels in France, compared with last year's good crop of 297 million bushels. Private forecasts for Italy currently place the crop at about 290 million bushels, if favorable weather continues. Some rust damage is noted, but was not

considered serious at latest report. The forecast is about 5 percent above the near-average crop of 275 million bushels harvested last year. The crop in the United Kingdom is expected to be 10-15 percent above the outturn of 80 million bushels a year ago, largely because of increased acreage. Favorable conditions reported for Western Germany suggest an increase of at least 5 percent compared with a year ago.

The relatively less favorable outlook for rye is attributed to smaller acreage in many countries. Western Germany is the ranking rye producer of the area, with France second.

Little definite information is available concerning grain crops in eastern Europe. Weather conditions have been generally favorable, however, and good outturns seem indicated.

Early spring in the European part of the U.S.S.R. favored sowings, and increased wheat acreage was reported. Widespread cold spells and dryness in some regions might have caused some setback to crops, but no serious damage was reported. In contrast with European U.S.S.R., spring was delayed in Siberia. In view of the normally short growing season in that spring wheat region, heavier than usual crop losses may occur.

Prospects are favorable for most countries of Asia for which reports are available. Better crops than in 1949 are forecast for Turkey, India, and Iran. The improvement is especially marked in Turkey where last year's harvest was below domestic requirements, and some 11 million bushels of wheat were imported. Normally, Turkey produces a small surplus for export. Pakistan's first estimate, in contrast with other areas, shows a decline from last year's harvest.

In French North Africa, conditions are varied with a favorable outlook in Tunisia and less favorable in Algeria and French Morocco. The crop in Tunisia is expected to cover domestic consumption needs with a substantial balance for export. Per-acre yields in Algeria are expected to be high, but wheat acreage shows a decline from the 1949 acreage, and the total production is not expected to exceed that of 1949. In French Morocco, severe drought has reduced yield prospects sharply and the total outturn is expected to be well below the 1949 level, despite the larger acreage seeded. In Egypt, tentative estimates suggest that the outturn may be about 10 percent less than in 1949, with a consequent increase in import requirements to 22 million bushels, according to a recent statement by the Ministry of Supply.

Seeding is now actively under way in the Southern Hemisphere. A good increase is expected in Argentina as a result of the Government's encouragement to growers to increase acreage. Some delay in seeding occurred in Australia because of prolonged dry weather in agricultural areas of Western Australia and in much of the South Australian wheat belt, as well as excessive rains in eastern States. Excellent rains



in South Australia in the latter part of May and moderate to good falls in Western Australia enabled farmers to proceed with seeding, though additional rains were required in Western Australia at latest report.

#### UNITED KINGDOM ANNOUNCES GRAIN PRICES

The scale of prices to be paid grain producers in the United Kingdom during the 1950-51 crop season has been announced. The fixed price for millable wheat has been set at an average of \$2.10 per bushel for the season, an increase of 38 cents per bushel over the seasonal average for 1949-50. Maximum prices set for non-millable wheat, range from \$1.69 per bushel at the beginning of the season to \$1.95 at the season's end. A maximum deduction of 30 cents per bushel from the price of millable wheat may be made for potentially millable wheat.

The increased wheat price makes wheat a more profitable crop in relation to coarse grains, especially since the price of coarse grains is to be reduced from this season's average. The wheat price was increased enough to make a more favorable price relationship with barley and oats, despite the discontinuance of wheat acreage payments. Farmers have contended that barley was a more profitable crop under the old price relationship.

Barley for human consumption delivered after July 1, 1950 will be at a minimum price of \$1.29 per bushel. For other than human consumption, a maximum price of \$1.35 per bushel has been set. There will be no maximum price for barley sold for human consumption. The minimum price will apply to all barley that is sound, sweet, and in fair merchantable condition. A deduction not exceeding 12 cents per bushel may be made from the minimum price for treating barley to bring it up to the required standard.

The maximum price has been fixed for feeding oats ranging from 82 cents to 89 cents per bushel during the season. The minimum price on milling and feeding oats averages 77 cents per bushel for the season. A deduction up to 8 cents per bushel from the minimum price will be allowed for conditioning oats not in fair merchantable condition but otherwise sound and commercially clean. There will be no maximum price for milling oats after June 30, 1950.

The minimum price for rye is \$1.61 per bushel. In addition, acreage payments will be at the rate of \$8.40 per acre on the first 10 acres.



EGYPT PLANS LARGER  
WHEAT IMPORTS

The Director of the Cereals Section of the Egyptian Ministry of Supply has stated that the Ministry hopes to import 600,000 metric tons (22 million bushels) of wheat during 1950-51. That total includes Egypt's International Wheat Agreement quota which was increased recently from 290,000 to 400,000 tons (10.7 to 14.7 million bushels). Should imports during 1950-51 reach the stated level, the total supply for the season would amount to approximately 1,860,000 tons (68.3 million bushels), based on current crop estimates and the estimated June 30 carry-over, to meet maximum estimated needs of 1,500,000 tons (55.1 million bushels).

Egypt's 1950 wheat crop, now being harvested, is likely to be 10 percent below that of 1949 when it was officially estimated at 1,167,000 metric tons (42.9 million bushels), according to current reports from private Egyptian sources. Official estimates of the 1950 crop are not yet available. If this reduction materializes, the 1950 crop would amount to 1,050,000 tons, or 38.6 million bushels. The prewar (1935-39) average crop was 45.8 million bushels.

Reporting on the prospective supply situation during 1950-51, Edwin R. Raymond, agricultural attache, American Embassy, Cairo states that carry-over stocks on June 30, 1950 will probably amount to 210,000 tons (7.7 million bushels). That quantity, plus the current estimate of the new crop, gives a total of only 1,260,000 tons (46.3 million bushels) to meet officially estimated needs of 1,500,000 tons (55.1 million bushels). The latter total is based on the assumption that per capita consumption during 1950-51 will continue at the preceding year's estimated record level of 75.4 kilograms (2.77 bushels). The deficit will have to be made up by imports.

Observing a serious decline in wheat stocks, especially in Cairo and Alexandria, the Ministry of Supply early this year placed several contracts for wheat to be delivered before June 30 in order to assure sufficient supplies until the harvest of the new crop. These contracts included 110,000 tons from Australia, 27,000 tons from Canada, 20,000 tons from Syria (subsequently cancelled because the wheat was found to be infected with smut), 40,000 tons from France (deliveries delayed because of shipping difficulties and port strikes in France), and 100,000 tons from the Soviet Union, the latter in exchange for Egyptian cotton. The American Embassy in Cairo says that Egyptian imports of wheat from July 1, 1949 to April 17, 1950 totaled 423,000 tons compared with 564,000 tons for the full year 1948-49.

BRITISH GUIANA PRODUCES  
NEAR-RECORD RICE CROP

British Guiana's 1949-50 rice crop is estimated unofficially at 225 million pounds of rough rice, 15 million pounds more than in 1948-49, and nearly as large as the record of 227 million pounds in 1945-46. Prewar production (1936-40) averaged 160 million pounds a year.

The planted acreage of the autumn and spring crops increased from the preceding year, and the yields per acre of the autumn crop were high. Floods, however, reduced the 1950 spring crop about 15 million pounds, preventing a total harvest proportionate with the acreage. Indications are that next season's acreage (1950-51) will be even larger than last year.

Record exports in 1949 totaled 58,475,000 pounds, all to the British West Indies, chiefly Trinidad and Barbados. Exports from the first returns of the autumn crop in 1949 were heavy at the year end, but fell off in the early months of 1950 because excessive rainfall hampered deliveries to the Rice Marketing Board. Export commitments to the West Indies during 1950, however, are expected to be fulfilled. Before the war (1936-40) rice exports averaged 34 million pounds.

EGYPT MAINTAINS  
RICE ACREAGE

The Egyptian Ministry of Public Works has authorized 748,000 acres of rice for 1950. The record in 1948 equaled 816,000 acres, and in 1949 the acreage was reduced to 730,000. High per-acre yields were harvested in 1949, and exportable supplies during 1950 are estimated at 660 million pounds in terms of milled rice. The crop is planted in May and June and harvested from September to November.

EL SALVADOR HARVESTS SMALLEST  
RICE CROP IN 10 YEARS

The 1949 rice harvest of El Salvador declined sharply from a year earlier and was the smallest since 1940. Douglas R. Crawford, American agricultural attache, El Salvador, reports that production is estimated at 51 million pounds of rough rice, a decline of 19 million pounds from 1948. Acreage reportedly was reduced and storms in late September and early October brought about some field losses.

This decline in production means that little or no surplus will be available for export in 1950. That country's largest exports in 1943 were 10.6 million pounds in terms of milled rice. All except an insignificant quantity of 1949 exports was shipped to other Central American countries, as follows (thousand pounds): Guatemala, 2,751; Honduras, 1,557; Costa Rica, 1,014, total 5,322.

EL SALVADOR: Rice production and exports,  
averages 1935-44, annual 1945-49

Year	Acreage	Yield per acre	Production Rough	Production In terms of milled	Net exports 1/	Production minus exports
	1,000 acres	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average:						
1935-39 .....	26	1,392	36.2	24	3	21
1940-44 .....	45	1,404	63.2	41	5	36
1945 .....	32	1,706	54.6	35	2/	35
1946 .....	49	1,306	64.0	42	1	41
1947 .....	56	1,225	68.6	45	8	37
1948 .....	39	1,800	70.2	46	4	42
1949 .....	31	1,635	50.7	33	5	28

1/ During calendar year following harvest. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Compiled from official sources and estimates of the American Embassy.

Although still too early to forecast the 1950 acreage, it appears reasonable to expect a crop somewhat larger than 1949, provided growing conditions are favorable. Production in the next several years may show a moderate increase but a quick expansion is unlikely because of land competition with other crops.

Rice plantings occur during the rainy season (May-October), since no rice is grown under irrigation. Over 90 percent is planted during late June and July and harvested from around the end of October until December.

Annual milled rice consumption is estimated at from 30 to 35 million pounds. While rice is the third ranking foodstuff, next to corn and beans, substitution of other foods is accomplished readily.

An estimated 30 percent of the rice is milled into flour for use in local bakery products. Rice flour generally is made from broken grains or poorer grades. In mixing sweet bakery products about 2 parts of rice flour are used for every 8 of wheat flour, although in some towns cookies and other bakery products are prepared from 100 percent rice flour. This flour generally sells at about the same price as whole-grain rice, and at times enjoys a premium.



TROPICAL PRODUCTSCOLOMBIA'S 1949-50 COFFEE  
PRODUCTION LOWER

Conservative sources in Colombia now estimate that 20 percent of the mid-year coffee crop will be lost because of exceptionally heavy rains which fell during the first 4 months of the year, according to the American Embassy in Bogota. The mid-year crop normally amounts to about 2,400,000 bags for export; the loss, therefore, is estimated at approximately 480,000 bags. However, the last year-end crop was larger than usual; therefore, the total 1949-50 production is expected to amount to about 5,250,000 bags of coffee for export, compared with 5,600,000 bags in 1948-49 and an annual prewar (1935-39) average of 4,200,000 bags.

Coffee is harvested in various parts of Colombia at different seasons of the year. The principal harvesting periods are from October to December (end of the year crop) and from April to June (middle of the year crop). The crop year 1949-50 includes the October to December 1949 harvest and the April to June 1950 harvest. There is much interest in Colombia as to the extent of the damage to the next year-end crop. Many blossoms were lost during the flowering period, but the American Embassy believes it is too early to estimate what the crop may be expected to yield.

During the first 4 months of 1950, Colombia exported a total of 1,256,000 bags of coffee valued at \$86,484,000, compared with exports of 1,557,000 bags of coffee valued at \$64,115,000 in the first 4 months of 1949. About 93 percent of Colombia's coffee shipments in each of the above periods went to the United States.

CUBAN COFFEE PRODUCTION  
AT RECORD HIGH

Cuba's 1949-50 coffee harvest now is estimated at 654,000 bags, a record amount, substantially exceeding the previous record output of 589,000 bags in 1946-47 and about 40 percent higher than the 1948-49 production of 465,000 bags, according to the American Embassy in Havana.

Domestic consumption of coffee in Cuba is estimated at 575,000 bags. Normally about 150,000 bags are kept in stock for aging. The carry-over of coffee in Cuba at the end of the current marketing season on July 31 is expected to amount to about 235,000 bags. The Cuban Government probably will permit the exportation of around 75,000 bags of high grade coffee from the 1949-50 harvest, if it appears that the 1950-51 production will meet domestic requirements. A recent decree provides that all Cuban corriente (ordinary) grade coffee is to be seized and compulsorily sold on a pro-rata basis to Cuban roasters at the official ceiling of 24.6 cents per pound in order to assure adequate supplies to consumers.

The number of coffee trees in Cuba has increased in recent years and is estimated now at 266 million, or roughly 1,000 trees per acre. The average yield per tree is very low, amounting to only about 0.3 of a pound of green coffee beans per tree. The distribution of the trees by age groups is as follows: Up to 5 years, 47 million; 6 to 10 years, 32 million; 11 to 20 years, 131 million; and more than 20 years, 56 million.

Most of the coffee in Cuba is shade-grown. Coffea Arabica is the principal variety, but Liberia, Robusta, and Stenophylla are grown to some extent. Early in 1949, a hybrid of Arabica and Bourbon from El Salvador was introduced into Cuba, and about 1 million plantings of this hybrid were made before the end of the year. It is reportedly disease-resistant, bears commercially at the age of 3 years, bears more berries than the Arabica, and grows well at a lower altitude, but the beans are smaller and the quality inferior.

#### COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

##### BELGIAN COTTON CONSUMPTION CONTINUES HIGH

Belgian cotton consumption continues high and undoubtedly will exceed the previous postwar high of 421,000 bales (500 pounds gross weight) established in the 1947-48 season. Cotton consumption in the first 9 months (August through April 1950) of the current season was reported at 330,000 bales, as compared to 284,000 bales in the corresponding period of last season.

Belgium and the Netherlands signed a trade agreement October 15, 1949, which eliminated customs duties and removed quantitative barriers which had kept Belgian cotton textiles out of the Netherlands market. This trade agreement resulted in a sharp increase in cotton textile exports to the Netherlands which has been the principal reason for the high level of production in the past few months.

In the first 9 months of the current season Belgian cotton textile exports have been about 65 percent above the corresponding period of last season. However, there are clear signs that the Netherlands market is rapidly becoming saturated and as a result new orders are dropping off and many Dutch purchasers who have overbought are commencing to cancel their orders. A sharp drop in the exports of cotton textiles would be reflected rather quickly in production as Belgium is dependent on the export market as an outlet for a large share of its production.

Belgian textile interests consider that to date the effects of the various devaluations of European currencies in September of 1949 have had an adverse effect on exports of Belgian textiles. The devaluation of the Belgian franc by 12.3 percent in relation to the dollar has caused



an increase in the price of dollar cotton. The cotton sold for sterling, which was devalued much more than the Belgian franc, has increased in price with the result that in this instance Belgian spinners have not been able to reap the full benefit of the devaluation.

In the export field the devaluation had an adverse effect on the Belgian industry because the franc was devalued less than the pound sterling, the French franc, the Dutch guilder, and the German mark, with the result that the price pressure from all of these countries is greater now than before devaluation.

Belgian stocks of raw cotton have increased over the past 6 months and by April 30, 1950, were back to the prewar level. Mill stocks were reported at 118,000 bales on April 30, 1950, or nearly double the level of last fall. Mill stocks are now equal to over 3 months' supply.

Belgian imports of raw cotton during the first 9 months of the current season have been reported at 358,000 bales. The United States has been the largest supplier of the Belgian market with imports of United States cotton reported at 189,000 bales. The tight supply and high prices of other medium-staple cottons give United States cotton a favorable position in the Belgian market.

Most of the Belgian purchases of United States cotton have been made with free dollars as the Economic Cooperation Administration has allocated only \$6 million to Belgium for the purchase of cotton to be shipped this season. This would be sufficient to purchase only 38,000 bales as compared to reported imports of 189,000 bales in the first 9 months of the current season.

#### INDIA RAISES CEILING PRICES FOR COTTON

Ceiling prices for the 1950-51 cotton crop in India were raised by 150 rupees per candy (3.99 cents a pound) on June 17, 1950. New ceiling prices for fine grade 13/16-inch staple are now fixed at 770 rupees (20.50 cents) for Jarila, 850 rupees (22.63 cents) for Vijay, and 670 rupees (17.84 cents) for CP 1 and 2. Punjab Americans now range from 800 rupees (21.30 cents) for 4F (RG) to 880 rupees (23.43 cents) for LS (SG). The increase in cotton ceilings is equivalent to an increase in costs of cloth by about 3.5 annas (4.6 cents) a pound or 6 to 9 pies (.65 to .93 cents) a yard. No upward revisions in cotton cloth prices are expected, however, during the next 6 months.

Indian cotton has not been available to mills at ceiling prices since the acute shortage of cotton developed early this year. No ceilings were applicable to prices of unginned cotton so most of last year's crop was bought by local mills at uncontrolled prices as seed cotton and was custom-ginned for the mills. The increase in ceiling prices for ginned cotton is expected to cause most of the 1950-51 crop to revert to regular market channels and reduce the cost of handling it. Increased prices are also considered necessary to implement the efforts of the government this year to encourage an increase in cotton production. Controlled cotton prices in India in recent years have been low in relation to those of other agricultural products in India.



# COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, and the  
U. S. gulf-port average

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1950	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound
Alexandria		:Kantar			
Ashmouni, Good.....	6-22	: 99.05 lbs.	:Tallari	(not : quoted)	
Ashmouni, F.G.F.....	"	: "	: "	(not : quoted)	
Karnak, Good.....	"	: "	: "	75.05	43.50
Karnak, F.G.F.....	"	: "	: "	68.55	39.74
Bombay		:Candy			
Jarila, Fine.....	"	: 784 lbs.	:Rupee	: 1/ 770.00	20.50
Broach Vijay, Fine.....	"	: "	: "	: 1/ 850.00	22.63
Karachi		:Maund			
4F Punjab, S.G., Fine ....	6-21	: 82.28 lbs.	: "	79.00	28.97
289F Sind, S.G., Fine.....	"	: "	: "	81.00	29.70
289F Punjab, S.G., Fine...	"	: "	: "	84.00	30.80
Buenos Aires		:Metric ton			
Type B.....	6-22	: 2204.6 lbs.	:Peso	4300.00	40.36
Lima		:Sp. quintal			
Tanguis, Type 5.....	6-21	: 101.4 lbs.	:Sol	(not : quoted)	
Pima, Type 1.....	"	: "	: "	(not : quoted)	
Recife		:Arroba			
Mata, Type 4.....	6-22	: 33.07 lbs.	:Cruzeiro	210.00	34.55
Sertao, Type 5... ..	"	: "	: "	(not : available)	
Sertao, Type 4... ..	"	: "	: "	235.00	38.66
Sao Paulo					
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	225.00	37.02
Torreon		:Sp. quintal			
Middling, 15/16"....	"	: 101.4 lbs.	:Peso	231.00	26.33
Houston-Galveston-New					
Orleans av. Mid. 15/16"...	"	:Pound	:Cent	XXXXX	33.72

Quotations of foreign markets reported by cable from U. S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U. S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Ceiling prices were increased by about 150 rupees per candy (4 cents a pound) on June 17, 1950.

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## L A T E   N E W S

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(Continued from Page 635)

The International Wool Textile Organization has adopted a resolution expressing approval of a broad trade liberalization program including free interchangeability of currencies and suppression of intra-European quantitative restrictions. The action was taken at the Organization's annual conference which ended June 17 at Stockholm.

National delegates were instructed to propose to their respective governments a gradual scaling down of wool textile tariffs to zero point by 1953, with the ultimate aim being a European customs union for woolen textile in 1954.

The resolution was approved by 7 out of 14 participating member-country delegations. The United Kingdom agreed to the general statement on trade liberalization only while Sweden and Denmark disapproved and 4 countries abstained.

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New Zealand has expressed a strong desire to obtain permission from the United Kingdom to export to dollar markets larger quantities of dairy products than the 3 percent of exportable surpluses permitted under the current contract between the 2 countries. Small sales of cheese have been made during the current season to the United States at prices considerably higher than stipulated under the United Kingdom contract.

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New Zealand ended rationing of butter on June 4. This terminated the complete ration program for this country. Butter has been retained on the restriction list since 1943 to provide as large a quantity as possible for export to the United Kingdom. When rationing was introduced the per capita consumption was about 44 pounds annually. The allotment at the time rationing was discontinued was 8 ounces per week which permits a per capita consumption of only about 26 pounds annually. There is some speculation as to how large an increase can be expected in domestic consumption of butter, but it is not expected to reach prewar levels in the immediate future due to the higher wholesale price of approximately 28 cents per pound prevailing since the reduction of the subsidy on butter to about 4 cents per pound.

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Australians concluded butter rationing June 17, 1950. Price controls and subsidies pertinent to butter remain in effect.

Venezuela's customs tariff specified only butter and powdered milk, from the dairy or poultry product category, for import licenses as of May 4, 1950.

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The 1949-50 cotton crop in El Salvador, now estimated at 30,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross weight) is 8,000 bales larger than in 1948-49 and the largest on record. Ginning of the crop is nearly completed and almost the entire crop is reported to have been sold either for local consumption or for export. Local mill consumption amounts to around 12,000 bales annually. Guatemala is normally the principal export market.

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